VOL. V, No. 89
FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1917

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PERIODICAL DIVISION JAN 1 1918

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

"He Loves Me—He Loves Me Not"

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 822 CONNECTICUT AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Main 5437*

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

Connecticut, 456 Washington Street, Hartford
Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington, *Tel. Wilmington* 5580
District of Columbia, 822 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. *Tel. Main* 5436
Illinois, 116 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago
Indiana, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis
Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279
Massachusetts, 401 Phillips Building, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, *Tel. Fort Hill* 2825
Minnesota, 206 Studio Building, corner Market and Fourth Streets, St. Paul
Nevada, 153 North Virginia St., Reno
New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark
New York, 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444
381 Main Street East, Rochester
Pennsylvania, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia, *Tel. Filbert* 5652
Rhode Island, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP. Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
Miss Anne Martin, Nev., *Vice-Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*

Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

National Departments

Legislative
Chairman, Miss Anne Martin
Secretary, Miss Katherine Morey

Lobby Committee
Mrs. Robert Baker
Mrs. Alvin Barber
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. William Kent
Mrs. George Odell
Miss Maud Younger

National Headquarters Maintenance Committee
Mrs. William Kent

National Headquarters Manager
Mrs. Ella Morton Dean

Organization
Miss Catherine M. Flanagan

Pageant
Miss Hazel MacKaye

Press
Chairman, Mrs. Robert Baker
Secretary, Miss Beulah Amidon

Supplies
Mrs. Bessie Papandre

Executive Secretaries

National Headquarters, Miss Virginia Arnold
Pennsylvania Headquarters, Miss Caroline Katzenstein

National Organizers

Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Iris Calderhead
Miss Julia Emory
Miss Betty Gram
Miss Natalie Gray
Miss Gladys Greiner
Miss Alice Henkle
Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Rebecca Hourwich
Miss Hazel Hunkins
Miss Catherine Lincoln
Miss Elizabeth McShane
Miss Katharine Mullen
Miss Margery Ross
Miss Clara Louise Rowe
Miss Jessica Granville Smith
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson
Miss Margaret Whittemore
Miss Joy Young

National Committee of State Chairmen

Chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
Secretary, Miss Mary Ingham

Alabama
Mrs. H. L. White
1026 So. 32d St., Birmingham
Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Sweek, Tucson
Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett
Little Rock
California
Mrs. Elinor Carlisle
Vine St., Berkeley
Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs
Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough
456 Washington Street, Hartford
Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington
District of Columbia
Mrs. W. Thompson Burch
822 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, D. C.
Florida
Mrs. A. Leight Monroe
215 11th Street, Miami
Georgia
Mrs. Beatrice Castleton
312 Healy Building, Atlanta
Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdum
Illinois
Miss Ella Abeel
4907 Vincennes Ave., Chicago
Indiana
Mrs. M. J. Anderson
932 N. Rural St.
Indianapolis
Iowa
Mrs. A. N. Beim
979 26th St., Des Moines
Kansas
Miss Nell Ainslie Anthony
1227 Polk Street, Topeka
Kentucky
Miss Edith Callahan
2016 3d Ave., Louisville
Louisiana
Mrs. M. L. Graham-Bankston
5321 Freret St., New Orleans
Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland
Maryland
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore
Massachusetts
Miss Olive M. Belches
Framingham
Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit
Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Avenue, St. Paul
Mississippi
Mrs. N. D. Goodwin
Gulfport
Missouri
Mrs. Edith Barriger
5430 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis
Montana
Miss Mary O'Neil (acting)
Montana Hotel, Butte
Nevada
Mrs. Sardis Summerfield
807 N. Virginia St., Reno
New Hampshire
Miss Sallie W. Hovey
214 State Street, Portsmouth
New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.
Newark
New Mexico
Mrs. Adeline Otero Warren, Santa Fe
New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st Street, New York City
Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
125 East 57th Street, New York City
North Carolina
Mrs. Arthur Taylor
805 Worthington Ave., Charlotte
North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo
Ohio
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton
Oklahoma
Miss Ida F. Hasley, Oklahoma City
Oregon
Dr. Florence Manion
1010 Selling Building, Portland
Pennsylvania
Miss Mary Ingham
213 Penfield Bldg., Philadelphia
Rhode Island
Miss Mildred Glines
113 Comstock Ave.
Providence
South Carolina
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
R. F. D. Route 8
Greenville
South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls
Tennessee
Mrs. L. Crozier French
620 West Cumberland Ave., Knoxville
Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street, Austin
Utah
Mrs. E. C. Jenkins
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City
Vermont
Mrs. J. Borden Estee
Montpelier
Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace Street, Richmond
Washington
Mrs. Frederick Forrest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane
West Virginia
Miss Florence Hoge
Edgewood, Wheeling
Wisconsin
Miss Ada James
Richland Center
Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

National Advisory Council

Chairman, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.

Vice Chairmen
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, Mass.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.

Secretary, Miss Marion May, N. Y.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackermann, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Jessie Ashley, N. Y.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Conn.
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, N. J.
Mrs. Virginia M. Branner, Iowa
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. William G. Brown, W. Va.
Mrs. Robert Bruere, N. Y.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Anne Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Mrs. Rose Collins, Miss.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. Julius Crisler, Miss.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor du Pont, New Jersey
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry Ess, Mo.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard Gould, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Mrs. Alexander Kohut, N. Y.
Miss Fola La Follette, N. Y.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Henry G. Leach, N. Y.
Miss Stephanie Levert, La.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, Pa.
Mrs. Lillian M. McAdow, N. Y.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Mrs. Harris Masterson, Texas
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Kans.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Amos Pinchot, N. Y.
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Dr. Elizabeth Thelberg, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Shelley Tollhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Texas
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ill.

Congressional District Chairmen

Arizona
Mrs. W. O. Sweek
Tucson

California
First
Mrs. Johnathan Webb (Acting)
Kentfield

Second
Mrs. M. D. Tillotson
415 Court St., Redding

Sixth
Mrs. W. R. Briggs
2500 Piedmont Ave., Berkeley

Seventh
Mrs. Geo. Taylor
248 N. Van Ness Ave., Fresno

Eighth
Dr. Ida Stambach
20 Victoria St., Santa Barbara

Eleventh
Mrs. Vernon Voorhees Rood
4171 Itis St., San Diego

Colorado
First
Dr. Margaret Long
2070 Colorado Blvd., Denver

Second
Dr. Mary Riggs Noble
706 N. Nevada Ave., Colo. Springs

Third
Miss Mary Wright Hopkins
2915 High Street, Pueblo

Fourth
Mrs. H. W. Norgaard
545 Grand Ave., Grand Junction

Connecticut
First
Mrs. M. H. Swift
Farmington

Second
Mrs. Grosvenor Ely
181 Washington St., Norwich

Third
Mrs. David S. Rivkin
Davenport Ave., New Haven

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th St., Wilmington

Idaho
Mrs. S. E. Beggs
Rathdum

Illinois
First
Mrs. Melva Gartin Funk
4116 Prairie Ave., Chicago

Second
Mrs. William Henkle
5822 Blackstone Ave., Chicago

Third
Mrs. Freeman Brown
7019 Yale Ave., Chicago

Sixth
Mrs. Robert L. McCall
4714 Washington Blvd., Chicago

Seventh
Miss Elizabeth Robertson
3129 Fulton St., Chicago

Ninth
Mrs. Samuel Adams
33 Bellvue Pl., Chicago

Tenth
Mrs. Mildred Gapen Bowen
1502 Davis St., Evanston

Eleventh
Mrs. Thomas Lewis Powell
64 Monroe St., Hinsdale

Twelfth
Mrs. Walter A. Forbes
633 N. Main St., Rockford

Thirteenth
Mrs Blanche E Howe
Freeport

Sixteenth
Mrs. Leslie Rutherford
Peoria

Seventeenth
Mrs. Davis Ewing
1552 E. Olive, Bloomington

Eighteenth
Miss Mary Gallager
Kankakee

Nineteenth
Mrs. Myrtle Mann Gillet
806 S 3rd St., Champain

Indiana
Seventh
Mrs. Flora R. Wagner
712 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis

Iowa
Seventh
Mrs. Ann Haslett Jenks
Araca

Kansas
First
Mrs. Helen J. Montgomery
1116 Tyler St., Topeka

Second
Mrs. K. C. Roberts
200 N. Valley St., Kansas City

Fourth
Mrs. J. H. Wiggam
Emporia

Fifth
Mrs. C. P. Evans (Temporary)
Manhattan

Seventh
Mrs. John Chapman
Great Bend

Eighth
Mrs. A. S. Birkhead
Wichita

Louisiana
First
Mrs. Alice Cosu
808 Dauphine St., New Orleans

Maine
First
Mrs. R. T. Whitehouse
42 Deering St., Portland

Fourth
Miss Gladys N. Niles
56 Madison St., Bangor

Maryland
First
Mrs. J. C. Leonard
Cambridge

Second
Miss Florence Morris McLouth
2324 Callow Ave., Baltimore

Third
Miss Minnie Jackson
507 Pa. Ave., Baltimore

Fourth
Miss Ida Glatt
2726 Maryland Ave., Baltimore

Fifth
Mrs. William R. C. Parker
Annapolis

Sixth
Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke
Chevy Chase, Md.

Massachusetts
Third
Miss Emma Baxter
Badger Farm, Holden

Fifth
Miss Eleanor Calnan
3 Merrill St., Methuen

Seventh
Miss Margaret Kennedy
49 Willow St., Lawrence

Eighth
Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey
47 Lakeview Ave., Cambridge

Thirteenth
Miss Olive Mills Belches
Framingham

Michigan
First
Mrs. Eugene Shippen
100 Eliot St., Detroit

Second
Mrs. Ada Mumford
Adrian

Third
Mrs. Herbert Statler
445 W. Main St., Kalamazoo

Sixth
Mrs. C. S. Watters
513 Lapeer Ave., W. Lansing

Tenth
Mrs. G. B. Jennison,
North Farragut St., Bay City

Eleventh
Mrs. C. F. Erwin
Harbor Springs

Twelfth
Mrs. Helen Vierling
Marquette

Thirteenth
Mrs. A. O. Dunk,
99 Chicago Blvd., Detroit

Minnesota
First
Mrs. Hattie Smith Fuller
406 Mariner's Lane, Albert Lea

Second
Mrs. W. J. Morehart
Mankato

Third
Mrs. E. H. Loyhed
Fairbault

Fourth
Mrs. A. R. Colvin
Davern Ave., St. Paul

Fifth
Mrs. E. Dana Durand
915 6th St. S. E., Minneapolis

Sixth
Mrs. Clara Kingsley Fuller
Little Falls

Seventh
Mrs. A. W. Winter
Granite Falls

Ninth
Mrs. W. A. Marin
121 E. 7th St., Crookston

Tenth
Mrs. W. T. Coe
Mayzata

Missouri
Fifth
Mrs. Thomas S. McMillen
3023 Independence Boulevard

Montana
Miss Gwendolyn Haste
Billings

Nebraska
Sixth
Miss Wilma Wood,
1717 J Street, Lincoln

New Jersey
First
Mrs. T. E. Fryer
Merchantville

Second
Mrs. Caroline B. Wilson
Vineland

Third
Mrs. Frank A. Pattison
Colonia

Fourth
Mrs. Wm. A. Keane
Basking Ridge

Fifth
Mrs. John A. Lefferts
421 Westminster Ave., Elizabeth

Sixth
Mrs. Carl Vail
Ridgewood

Seventh
Mrs. Joseph Stiner
Clifton

Eighth
Mrs. C. D. Karr
822 De Graw Ave., Newark

Ninth
Mrs. Charles W. Fisk
67 Prospect St., East Orange

Tenth
Mrs. Morris B. Mead
266 Scotland Rd., So. Orange

Eleventh
Miss Helen Herbert
Hoboken

Nevada
Mrs. Sardis Summerfield
807 North Virginia St., Reno

New York
Second
Mrs. Marion Holmes
Hillside Court, Jamaica, L. I.

Sixth
Mrs. Phillip Comstock
415 E. 18th St., Brooklyn

Seventh
Mrs. Jeanne Marion Doane
91 Pineapple St., Brooklyn

Twelfth
Miss Mildred Taylor
70 Fifth Ave., New York City

Thirteenth
Miss Mathilda Spence
177 MacDougal St., N. Y. City

Fourteenth
Miss Kathleen Taylor
114 W. 11th St., N. Y. City

Fifteenth
Mrs. Elijah T. Keehn
140 W. 16th St., N. Y. City

Eighteenth
Mrs. Marcus Marks
4 E. 94th St., N. Y. City

Twentieth
Miss Lucy Eastman
4 E. 70th St., N. Y. City

Twenty-first
Mrs. Dryden Brewer
501 W. 120th St., N. Y. City

Twenty-second and Twenty-third
Miss Anna Constable
770 Park Ave., N. Y. City

Twenty-fifth
Mrs. Sherwood Hard
Nyack

Twenty-sixth
Mrs. Abbie K. Townsend
Patterson, Putnam Co.

Twenty-seventh
Mrs. R. F. Muller
Hotel Nassau, Long Branch, L. I.

Twenty-ninth
Mrs. G. W. Cook
20 N. Main St., Mechanicsville

Thirtieth
Mrs. E. E. Hale
College Grounds, Schenectady

Thirty-first
Mrs. R. Paddock
223 E. Main St., Malone

Thirty-second
Dr. Harriet Doane
Fulton

Thirty-third
Mrs. R. S. Spears
26 Arthur St., Little Falls

Thirty-fourth
Miss Gertrude Keegan
Mutual Security Bldg., Binghampton

Thirty-fifth
Mrs. F. R. Hazard
Upland Farm, Syracuse

Thirty-sixth
Mrs. Edward Gould
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Thirty-seventh
Mrs. Frank Payne
17 E. First St., Corning

Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth
Mrs. Ada Chase Dudley
The Suffrage Shop, 381 Main St.,
East Rochester

Forty-first
Mrs. R. M. Fotheringham
410 Bird Ave., Buffalo

Forty-second
Mrs. F. W. Kendall
Hamburg, N. Y.

Forty-third
Mrs. Joseph Rieger
510 Central Ave., Dunkirk

New Mexico
Mrs. Adelina Otero-Warren
Santa Fe

Ohio
First
Mrs. C. H. Adler
Forest Glen Apt., Avondale
Cincinnati

Third
Mrs. Charles Morgan Wood
Oakwood Village, Dayton

Seventh
Mrs. George Dial
307 E. High St., Springfield

Twelfth
Miss Florence Ralston
Shepard

Oregon
First
Mrs. T. G. Richardson
1355 State St., Salem

Second
Mrs. Stephen A. Lowell
Box 436, Pendleton

Third
Mrs. Lewis A. McArthur
561 Hawthorne Terrace
Portland

Pennsylvania
First
Mrs. M. Jacob
1316 S. 5th St., Philadelphia

Third
Mrs. D. S. Zelmanoff
220 Vine St., Philadelphia

Fourth
Mrs. Mary Hallock Greenewalt
1424 Master St., Philadelphia

Fifth
Mrs. Edith W. Niemeyer
6804 Ditman St., Philadelphia

Sixth
Mrs. Charles Z. Klauder
400 Gowen Ave., Philadelphia

Eighth
Miss Lewellyn M. Clinton
Wyncote

Eleventh
Miss Laura Stull
Stoddartsville

Twelfth
Miss Joan L. Brum
509 Front St., Minersville

Sixteenth
Miss Mary Stecker
Milton

Seventeenth
Mrs. Grace G. Kempter
Chambersburg

Eighteenth
Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones
105 Front St., Harrisburg

South Carolina
First
Miss Susan P. Frost
Charleston

South Dakota
First
Mrs. Frank Weller,
Mitchell

Second
Mrs. J. E. Bird
Watertown

Tennessee
Second
Mrs. Walter Wright
Knoxville

Texas
Eighth
Mrs. E. Clinton Murray
2917 Jackson St., Houston

Ninth
Mrs. Durell Miller
Yoakum

Tenth
Miss Sally Sloan
Brenham

Sixteenth
Mrs. Charles DeGroff
Hotel Ordendorff, El Paso

Utah
First
Mrs. Emily Berletsen
Maryvale

Vermont
First
Mrs. L. A. Heidel
Rutland

Second
Mrs. Robert Bliss
Montpelier

Virginia
Second
Mrs. Pauline Adams
601 Colonial Park, Norfolk

Third
Mrs. R. F. Hudson
1107 West Ave., Richmond

Fourth
Mrs. Y. T. Snydor
438 N. Washington St., Petersburg

Fifth
Miss Florence Pennybacker
Virgilina

Sixth
Mrs. Dexter Otey
R. F. D. No. 4, Lynchburg

Eighth
Mrs. Henry Lockwood
Clarendon

Tenth
Mrs. Anna Jones
Appomattox

Washington
First
Mrs. Norman Rhodes
708 Security Bldg., Seattle

Second
Mrs. G. S. Henderson
3224 Oakes St., Everett

Third
Mrs. William P. Trowbridge
Interlaaken, R. F. D. No. 1
South Tacoma

Fourth
Mrs. H. M. Gilbert
Elcelsior and Yakima Ave., No. Yakima

Fifth
Mrs. Nettie A. Rice
714 Olympic St., Spokane

Wisconsin
Fourth-Fifth
Miss Mabel Search
Care Milwaukee Leader, Milwaukee

Eighth
Mrs. George B. Atwell
1016 Clark St., Stevens Point

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane
Cody

Notes of the Week

Women Election Officers

NEW Jersey, suffering from election frauds, contemplates using public school teachers as election officers at all elections. Mr. George L. Record, who has had more experience than any man in his state in fighting fraudulent elections, believes this a better plan than the other remedies suggested for the state—summoning a panel of residents for service, as jurymen are summoned, and using firemen and policemen.

Elections would be held in school-houses wherever possible; the teachers would serve in relays; the work would be done quickly and intelligently by people who could have no motive other than to secure exact justice, and who would be unlikely to count ballots "voted" on names taken from gravestones in the cemeteries as was done at the last New Jersey elections.

Mr. Record recognizes that this idea suits New York and some other states better than New Jersey. He sees the incongruity of asking disfranchised women to do this service. But he points out:

"It is obvious that woman suffrage will be adopted in this state as soon as a constitutional amendment can legally be submitted. When that comes the women will vote like men, and it will be very appropriate that women should serve upon boards of election as they now do extensively in Colorado and other states where woman suffrage has been in force for years."

President Wilson's Man

THE term of Judge Mullowny, of the District of Columbia Police Court, expired on December 21. Judge Mullowny is that one of the two police judges who first sentenced suffragists to jail for picketing the White House, the first to give them sixty days, the first to give them the savage sentence of six months.

Judge Mullowny is the appointee of President Wilson. When the Judge first sent women to Occoquan for sixty days, the President told his former political ally, Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins, that he was "shocked" and looked up the regulations to see if he could not dismiss his man. He found that although he appointed him he could not dismiss him. Since then this judge has focussed the attention of the world upon a Court that persecutes women for asking political freedom. Suffragists will now watch with interest his career. For the career of this appointed judge will further fix the responsibility for a treatment of suffragists that looks too much like the lawlessness of power against political opponents.

Woman Citizens

A WOMAN attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the state of New York loses her right to practice in the courts when she marries an alien. This opinion was rendered last week in Albany by Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, who pointed out that a woman takes the nationality of her husband when she marries and so loses her American citizenship. And citizenship is one of the qualifications for practicing law.

Jeanette Rankin, Representative from Montana, spoke in New York about the same time to urge the new women voters' support for the bill she has introduced into Congress to enable women to keep their citizenship.

The unjust and antiquated law that put a woman's citizenship into the control of her husband was fought against by Inez Milholland Boissevain, who lost her citizen rights by marrying a Dutch citizen, though her disability as a lawyer was not enforced against her. She was unable to get action in Congress on the matter, but her agitation of the injustice and its absurdity in her own case gave impetus to the reform of it.

Women in English Parties

AT the annual conference of the British Labor Party, to be held at Nottingham in January, plans for reorganizing the executive committee are to be submitted. The drafted plans provide for twenty-two members instead of sixteen as at present, four of these to be women elected by women's organizations.

The newly formed National Parliamentary Representation Committee of the Co-operative Movement also provides two places for women out of twenty-two members of the committee.

So small a proportion of women in these important national committees is deeply unsatisfactory to the labor women and they are demanding more consideration, with their coming votes behind the demand. They are pointing out with unquestioned justice that a large part of the active work in the co-operative movement that is sweeping England with great social power is the work of women.

When women in this country are as near to the franchise as English women are, the national parties here will doubtless hurry women into their governing bodies. The Democratic Committee in New York state has already taken on fifteen women members.

Suffrage Politics in Russia

RUSSIAN women made an enormous demonstration in Petrograd last March to impress the temporary government with their demand for franchise rights in the new Russia. Forty thousand women marched from the Town Hall to the Imperial Duma to interview Tchkeidze, president of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, and to get from Rodzianko, president of the Duma, an answer to the resolution asking suffrage which the women had sent the Provisional Government some weeks before.

The women were too many to get inside, and had to stand about the doors of the building.

Madame Shishkina-Yavein and Vera Figner, pioneer of Russian freedom, went within to confer. They were told by Tchkeidze that he must discuss the question with the committee, and they went back to the waiting women. After a very long time, Skobelev, vice-president of the Council, came out and delivered a general speech, ending with the words: "For the realization of your just demands we shall struggle together with you."

The women then demanded that Tchkeidze himself and Rodzianko come out and give a definite answer regarding the extension of electoral rights to women. They were told that Tchkeidze had lost his voice. They knew, however, that he had just delivered a speech to sailors in the Duma. Coming night, rain, pools of mud and water could not discourage the picketing women. They sent in word to the political leaders that the forty thousand would stand around the doors until they were answered. If Tchkeidze has lost his voice, they said, he could nod yes or no.

Tchkeidze and Rodzianko came out. "The proletariat are interested with their blood that all Russian citizens should enjoy equal rights," said the former. "We cannot allow women to continue slaves in free Russia." "I sign my name with both hands to everything that has been said by my comrade Tchkeidze," said the president of the Duma.

The quick entrance of women into new Russia's politics as the political equals of the liberated Russian men was doubtless the result of their direct insistence on their rights in the revolution. The spirit of complacence too many American women have shown too long in their own political manipulation has deserved manipulation. When American women acted directly they too won action.

English Women Demand Ministry of Health

ENGLISH working-women are already preparing to use their coming votes for the good of public health and child welfare. A deputation from the Committee of Industrial Women's Organizations has presented their point of view to the government in regard to the proposed new Ministry of Health. They asked for the creation of this Ministry, to do away by constructive work with the old Poor Law system and to keep public health work out of the hands of insurance organizations which are reaching out for it. They urged co-operation from the Minister of Reconstruction.

Mr. Hayes Fisher, who received the deputation, gave an answer that showed English working women are now to be considered. He said: "It is difficult at the present moment to establish a Ministry of Health because of the shortage of doctors, midwives, and hospital accommodations. But the Local Government Board hopes to bring forward schemes for the extension of health and maternity welfare which can be carried out within six months of the cessation of the war."

The House Advances Toward Suffrage Victory

WHEN the House adjourned last week for the holiday recess, it left in Washington the conviction that the suffrage amendment will pass Congress soon after Christmas. The test vote taken on the eighteenth which gave suffrage two-thirds of the House with seven votes to spare; the swiftly growing support there as success looks certain; and the sudden friendliness of cabinet men and Party leaders displayed during the week have filled the amendment lobbyists with the certainty of coming victory.

The transferring of suffrage from the opposed Judiciary Committee to the Suffrage Committee puts the amendment into friendly hands. All but two of the new committee are suffragists. The Suffrage Committee controls the date for the vote.

January 7, 10 and 18 have all been suggested on the floor of the House for taking the suffrage vote, and have all been objected to by the friends of suffrage. As the matter now stands the Rules Committee on January 10 will present a rule to the House calling for an immediate consideration of suffrage, if it is informed that this is the wish of the Suffrage Committee. Committee hearings on the amendment will begin on the third. Mr. Raker, of California, chairman of the Suffrage Committee, and Miss Rankin, of Montana, ranking Republican member, will be in charge of the debate in the House.

MEANWHILE petitions from every state asking for the passage of the amendment, resolutions from organizations of every kind, letters and telegrams to Party leaders and other Congressmen from their constituents, indicate how the feeling of the country is piling up behind women's demand for immediate enfranchisement. That the mass of protest against further delay in taking this inevitable step toward the democracy here for which the country is at war in Europe has had great force in lining up Congress on the right side there can be no question. Friends of the amendment in both Houses are reiterating their support and are actively working on opposed members; and more and more opposed men are coming out in favor of suffrage.

"I have been thinking seriously about voting on the amendment," said Representatives J. Charles Linthicum, of Baltimore, last week to a delegation of Maryland women led by Mrs. Donald Hooker, chairman of the Maryland branch of the Woman's Party. "I have always had a feeling that the states should take care of suffrage. Since the prohibition bill went through I have changed my views."

Mrs. Valentine Winters, state chairman of the Ohio Branch of the Party, who is leading a letter and telegram lobby from the state upon the Ohio congressmen, reports a statement from Representative Isaac Sherwood, Democrat, that again implies the tide in the House is set for victory. "I was an advocate for suffrage when it was unpopular," said Mr. Sherwood, "and on every occasion have voted for it. I see no reason at this time to change my attitude."

Speaker Clark, who casts the deciding vote in the case of a tie, has assured the National Woman's Party, "Suffrage shall never lose for lack of my vote."

MEANWHILE the Republicans are announcing openly that if, contrary to all indications, the amendment should fail to pass, all blame for its defeat will belong to the party in power.

"All we need," said Representative Madden, of Illinois, "is reasonable support from the Democratic members, and the women of America will be enfranchised."

Representative Frank Mondell, of Wyoming, has declared flatly that the Republican side of the House will give a two-thirds majority for the suffrage amendment with votes to spare. "It is up to our friends on the Democratic side to see that the amendment is not defeated through hostility or indifference on their side. The time has finally arrived when we have sound reasons for predicting a victory in the House for the suffrage measure. The sentiment in favor of woman suffrage has been strengthening all over the country and while there are still those who claim to be for suffrage in principle but against it through federal constitutional amendment, their number is constantly growing less."

"The suffrage amendment is constantly growing in much favor on the Republican side of the House where all good legislation originates, and the sentiment is that it will carry," Representative Smith, of Michigan, said last week. And Representative Mapes, of the same state, added further assurance: "As far as Republicans are concerned, the suffrage amendment will receive the necessary two-thirds vote."

Representative Zihlman, of Maryland, has declared his intention of being present and voting "yes" when the vote is taken. And Senator France, of that state, who last week secured an appointment with Mr. Tumulty for Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Maryland state chairman of the Woman's Party, to ask his influence in behalf of the amendment, is working whole-heartedly among the Maryland delegation in the House to win its complete support for suffrage.

The Republican leaders, in fact, are not only seeing to it that no blame in the unlikely case of failure falls upon them but are eager not to lose their due credit for the passage of the amendment. They are working for a solid Republican vote and are encouraging those few who cannot bring themselves to extend the right of democracy to women to stay away from the House when the vote is taken. Only a solid Republican vote, according to official Republican opinion, will be strong enough to steal from the party in power any of the glory for this victory of American democracy.

Nothing shows more clearly the increased strength of the amendment in the House than the changed position of men who voted against it when the vote was taken in January, 1915.

Nine Republicans who voted against the amendment at that time have now announced their determination to vote for it.

Twenty-one Democrats who voted against it then will vote for suffrage now.

EVERY day congressmen rise in House and Senate to present petitions that have come to them from their constituents, and every day many more than can be presented are read into the Record for Congress to see what is being demanded.

The resolutions that were passed at meetings in every part of the country during the National Woman's Party's campaign through the states this fall, condemning "the illegal imprisonment of women" and asking the passage of the amendment, began to roll in upon Congress the very first day of the new session. On that one day the states of Idaho, Kansas, Washington, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, New Jersey, and Utah made clear demand for suffrage now. And as the new session soon showed prospects of action for suffrage more and more petitions came to urge it. On the 4th, in the Senate alone, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, rose to present petitions from "sundry citizens" in one hundred and one towns of that state; and on the same day Senator Cummins, of Iowa, presented "a large number of petitions signed by thousands of men and women in my state favoring the adoption of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage."

Women of seven counties in Indiana; the West Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs; the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association; the South Dakota branch of the W. C. T. U.; the Seattle Union Card and Label League; the Baltimore committee of the National Woman's Trade Union League; the board of supervisors in Monroe County, Wisconsin—organizations all across the country, have been roused to express themselves to Congress.

SENATOR Smith, of Michigan, a particularly active state with its opinion this session, rose in the Senate on the 12th, as soon as the Journal was disposed of, and said: "Mr. President, I have petitions signed by thousands of representative citizens of Michigan in favor of the immediate submission of a federal suffrage amendment to the legislatures of the states. I hold in my hand a fair sample of these petitions and desire to read it. It is brief:

"'The undersigned men of Wayne County, Michigan, do hereby petition you to work and vote for the immediate submission of a federal suffrage amendment to the legislatures of the several states in order that the women of the United States may become the political equals of those of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Scandinavian countries.'

"That petition is signed by Paul H. King, a very representative young man of our state; by Edward H. Hines, by Judge Webster, of the Wayne County Circuit Court, and Judge Sellers; by Milton Oakman, the treasurer of Wayne County, and by numerous other very representative men. I think it calls for more than passing comment. I will say that these petitions have been circulated and signed by men who have never heretofore engaged in any propaganda for this very just cause. In presenting the petitions not in a merely informal way I am presenting them in the sincere hope that the Senate will take up and pass the joint resolution which is now on the calendar, and that Senators may thus be given the opportunity to vote upon it."

THE number of letters and telegrams that have poured in to the executive offices in the last weeks and have played their part in forcing the President to let Congress put through the amendment, no one can estimate. The National Council of Women which held its biennial meeting in Washington in December presented him with resolutions urging that suffrage be hurried through "in order that women may better perform their duties as citizens and demonstrate to the world the complete democracy of the United States." This organization is the largest body of women in the United States, with a membership of more than seven million.

Recently, too, the Pennsylvania Association of Women Workers, of which Miss Vida Hunt Francis, well-known social worker, is president, voted unanimously to urge President Wilson to give his support to the amendment "as a means of promoting unity, democracy and greater effectiveness in the American nation." They took this step after hearing the story of the picket campaign from Miss Christine M. Doyle, of Bryn Mawr. And individuals by thousands have written to President Wilson. Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, professor of the Philosophy of Education at the University of Texas, perhaps sums up the opinion of the country for suffrage as representatively as any one. Dr. Ellis was born in North Carolina, took his degree at the University there and has lived all his life in the South. He wrote to the President last week as follows:

"The nation did not leave it to the states to say individually whether they would fight for democracy, nor how many of their sons should be sent to France, nor what they would do about their food supplies. The nation sensibly protected its life and its food supply without waiting upon the whims of undemocratic state constitutions. If the nation exercises such powers to protect its food supply, surely it should use equal power to protect its reputation for sincerity and its fair name before the world.

"We believe that justice requires and the situation demands that the women of this nation be given their political rights at once by congressional action. We cannot consistently lead in the war for democracy and be the last great nation to establish democracy."

Help Win Suffrage This Session

WITH the vote on the federal amendment coming early in January now is the time for every suffragist to make a great final effort to bring all possible pressure on the President and on Congress to make its passage sure. If every woman does everything she can suffrage must pass Congress this session. It may otherwise fail by a single vote.

Write a letter urging support for the amendment to President Wilson, Speaker Champ Clark, Senator Martin, floor leader of the Senate, Representative Claude Kitchin, majority leader in the House, Representative Frederick Gillett, minority leader, and to your own senators and representative. If you do not care to write these letters, cut out the form below, sign and send it to your representative.

IN sending resolutions to the President and Administration leaders something of this kind might be drafted:

Resolution adopted at a meeting held under Auspices of_____
at _____
on _____

Resolved, That this meeting call upon President Wilson and the Democratic Administration to give effective support to the national suffrage amendment by making it an administration measure and securing its passage in this session of Congress, at a time when the Government is calling upon the women of the nation for their indispensable services to assist in bearing the burdens of war. Be it also

Resolved, That this meeting call upon the Congress of the United States to pass at once the federal suffrage amendment, establishing at home that democracy for which the men of this country have been called to fight abroad. Be it also

Resolved, That this resolution be sent to the President, the Vice-President, Speaker Champ Clark, Honorable Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House, Honorable Frederick H. Gillett, minority leader, and to our senators and representative.

(Signed)

The addresses you will need are:

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The Vice-President
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

Address all Senators as follows:

Senator_____
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Address all Representatives as follows:

Honorable_____
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Send a copy of every resolution to one of your senators and to one of your representatives, with the request that it be read into the Congressional Record.

Send a copy of every resolution to the daily press.

THESE are effective steps you can take to help on the amendment:

1. Get every organization in your community to pass a resolution urging the immediate passage of the federal suffrage amendment. Forward copies to the President, to Vice-President Marshall, Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Kitchin, Minority Leader Gillett, to your own Senator, asking that it be read into the Senate Record, and to your Representative, asking that it be read into the Record of the House.
2. Write personal letters to your Congressman and to the President, and get others to do so.
3. Urge the editors of all the papers you know to write editorials demanding that the federal suffrage amendment pass at once, to do justice to women and settle this disturbing question once for all.
4. Circulate petitions demanding favorable action on the amendment. Forward them to your Senators and Congressman, with the request that they be read into the Record. Give copies to the daily press.
5. Have several people in your community send joint telegrams to the President and to your representatives in Senate and House, urging the passage of the amendment.

I URGE you to do all in your power to secure the passage of the federal suffrage amendment at this session of Congress. because

I believe justice is due American women at a time when they are bearing the heavy burden of war, and because

I believe that to perfect the democracy of America will hasten our triumph in this war for world democracy.

(Signed) _____

Cabinet Members Come Out for Amendment

"I BELIEVE in the federal suffrage amendment and you may quote me as saying so."—Secretary Baker.

"You should have suffrage, ladies, any way you can get it."—Secretary Daniels.

"I have been a suffragist for years. This is no new thing to me. I am constantly working for you in ways of which you know nothing."—Secretary McAdoo.

Administration opposition to the federal suffrage amendment is crumbling. Leading members of President Wilson's cabinet, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy have within the last week, definitely committed themselves on the question of the national enfranchisement of women and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo reiterated his belief in suffrage.

In addition, Mr. Joseph Tumulty, private secretary to the President, told members of the National Woman's Party, "Of course I am with you," and promised to "speak to the President" about the federal amendment.

A DEPUTATION of Maryland members of the Woman's Party, among them Mrs. Donald Hooker, Mrs. Townsend Scott, Miss Lucy Branham, Mrs. Ogle, Miss Henrietta Hagerty, Mrs. William Funk, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, and Miss Julia Emory, spent a day interviewing Administration leaders, to secure their influence for the suffrage amendment, which will probably come to vote in the House in January.

Miss Branham and others of the deputation have served jail or workhouse sentences, and wear the "prison pins," facsimiles of their jail doors, as badges of "honorable service in the woman's war for democracy." The President's secretary and the members of his cabinet showed deep interest in these tiny silver jail doors, and inspected the bars and chains with minute care. They even asked cautious questions about Occoquan, a name with which they seemed familiar. They were careful, of course, to state that they "disapproved of picketing," in manner and tone that a military officer would use in speaking of the enemy's siege guns, which had once demonstrated that they were too effective for comfort, and might begin to demonstrate it again at any moment.

Mr. Tumulty welcomed the suffragists with characteristic cordiality. Mrs. Hooker and Mrs. Scott read him resolutions, addressed to the President, urging that the leader of the party in power use his influence to secure political liberty for the women of the nation. The Secretary accepted the resolutions and promised to bring them to the President's attention.

Mr. Tumulty then decided it was his turn to read aloud, and sent a stenographer for "that thing I gave you to copy yesterday." The "thing" proved to be several pages of selections from Frederick C. Howe's "After the War—What?" Mr. Tumulty chose portions here and there with which to entertain his callers. The sentences read did not touch on the question of suffrage, but admitted that women have been useful in the war, and will probably have their share of the burdens of reconstruction.

Mr. Tumulty asked Miss Lucy Branham about her experiences at Occoquan, and shook his head over the tale she told. The Secretary said that it was his experience that any time a man had too much power he was likely to become autocratic, "especially a man in a petty position," he added.

It was through Mr. Tumulty's courtesy that the interviews with the cabinet members were arranged.

SECRETARY Baker has frequently stated his faith in suffrage. It was the first time he had permitted the Woman's Party to quote him as being in favor of national suffrage. The Secretary insisted that the "pickets harmed the cause," "though not as much as some people may say," he added, but, like many other men in public life, he has found disapproval of the pickets a convenient barrage behind which to advance to a national suffrage position. "Of course I disapprove of the pickets, but I have always believed in the amendment," is a remark frequently heard in Washington, as the date of the suffrage vote approaches.

Mr. Baker assured the suffragists that he was doing everything in his power to further a suffrage victory. It would be improper, he said, in view of all the circumstances, for him to urge the President to take any action, or to discuss the suffrage question with him.

"The agitation in the states for all these years has been a wonderful education for the women," the Secretary of War pointed out. "Now I believe they are ready for the amendment."

Mr. Baker also inspected the prison pins, with evident interest. "I don't object to the prison pins," he commented, "but I disapprove of the picketing."

Nobody pointed out that without picketing the pins might be difficult of achievement, though it was mentioned that the pins were an afterthought, and were not the object sought by the White House sentinels.

THE Secretary of the Treasury shook hands with his callers, and then began to tell them about the war. As all readers of the daily press know, Mr. McAdoo has been burdened with a great many responsibilities since war was declared, and he enumerated many of them. He added that the war had brought him great personal anxiety, because he has three sons in the service. Mrs. Scott observed that her only son is also in uniform, and pointed out that though she is called upon for war service, and sacrifice, she had no voice in the making of the war as now has none in its conduct. Mr. McAdoo resumed his discussion of the immense burden of work and responsibility resting upon him and his department. He then said that he was sorry he hadn't a longer time to talk with the ladies, but he had an important engagement, with the President at once, and must be excused.

"If you are going to see the President, it would be a splendid opportunity to mention the federal amendment to him, and urge him to support it," said Mrs. Hooker.

Mr. McAdoo did not comment upon this suggestion, but said that he had "always believed in suffrage," and that he was "constantly working for it privately."

LIKE the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury was interested in the prison pins, and repeatedly, according to formula, said that he did not "object to the pins" but "disapproved of the picketing."

Months ago, however, Mr. Daniels proved himself the friend of the suffrage pickets when, after several of the August riots, he issued orders that no more sailors should take part in these demonstrations. Previous to the issuing of these orders, sailors in uniform had been the ringleaders in knocking down girls and women, destroying their banners, and insulting them with vile epithets. After Mr. Daniels issued his order, the sailors, marines and yeomen contented themselves with destroying banners, and left the physical violence to street hoodlums and government clerks.

Mrs. Funk was the spokesman at the visit to the Secretary of the Navy. "We have come to you because you can speak for us to the President and because you can influence the North Carolina congressmen," she told Mr. Daniels. Mr. Daniels was most cordial, and it was only after the deputation left that they realized that he had not promised to do anything for suffrage. "But I hope you ladies will get it, any way you can, and the quicker the better," he said.

"When the Secretary of the Treasury says he is fighting for us and the Secretary of Navy says he hopes we'll win, it means that we will win," said Mrs. Hooker on her return to headquarters. "Cabinet members were never so friendly before. The time has come for suffrage for American women, and the Administration leaders recognize it. While we fight for democracy abroad, this country could not afford a reactionary vote in Congress. It would be difficult to explain to our allies. The Administration has led on all other measures of progressive legislation. From what we have heard today, I believe it will lead in this . . . . and now, as at any time during the last five years, suffrage will pass when it becomes an Administration measure."

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

Present Status

In the Senate

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editors

Miss Pauline Clarke Miss Vivian Pierce

Associate Editors

Miss Lavinia Dock Mrs. Gilson Gardner Miss Pauline Jacobson

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Department

Advertising, Miss Rebecca Hourwich *Circulation,* Miss May Condon

Subscription: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies, 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and postoffice orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

Action in the New Year

THROUGHOUT this year of war, American women with clear vision and unremitting zeal have held steadfastly to their own struggle for the political freedom of their sex. Undismayed by the technical demands of a foreign war, to which they have contributed so much of sacrifice and service, they have continued to reiterate their own spiritual demand. And by this insistence women have performed for this country, we believe, a profound service. They have kept alive, in the midst of patriotism, the end of patriotism. They have forced continually to the fore in American consciousness a pure American ideal. They have asked our country to make good its ideal of democracy, primarily for the sake of woman, but more fundamentally that it may realize for all the people the fullness of its own conception. They have insisted that the nation which urges upon a world, through war, the standards of democracy, shall exemplify, at once, its faith in democratic standards.

The demand of American women expressed through these months of war is renewed at the threshold of the new year. And it is because her American heredity, her education and her personal force have evolved in her a certain stamina and spirit that she does "demand." Seeing as clearly as her revolutionary forefathers the requirements of justice, feeling with native sensitiveness the needs of women and of children, foreseeing the immense war burdens to be laid upon her, she is too responsible and too proud to ask a favor. She demands a right; she demands that the necessarily protracted process of national enfranchisement be set in motion—that the first act of our government in the new year shall be the placing of the stamp of sincerity on our doctrines of democracy by making our country one in which there is political freedom for women as well as for men.

Women Voters of the West Demand National Freedom

Speech of Anne Martin at National Advisory Council Conference, December 7

I WAS greatly impressed with the fact when I started West, that as Susan B. Anthony said, our chief difficulty in the amendment campaign is women.

Our chief obstacle to success is the fear and timidity in the hearts of women themselves. And it devolved upon me, so far as I could, to rouse them out of that fear and timidity of their own hearts, and to get them so far as possible—even though this is not an election campaign—to put principle above party and get back of us in our work for the national amendment.

I found that it was easier than I thought. Wherever I could reach people in audiences, wherever we could reach people through the press, I found it was easier than I had believed it to be to rouse women out of this fear and timidity of their own hearts.

I was told on every hand when I started through these Western suffrage states, by men and women both, that this was no time to work for the national amendment, that the country was at war, that it was not patriotic, that we must wait, that we must be submissive. Many women had just been thinking one way, and as I told them, without casting any blame upon men at all—they were simply a reflection of man's psychology. As the dominant half of the human race many men regard women's affairs as unimportant. They are short-sighted enough to see this question only as a woman's question, not as a great human question, a national, a world question, and on account of the fact that they have always been the dominant half of the human race from the way our society developed, they taught women and are still teaching them that affairs they regard as women's affairs are not important, that they can wait. Men trade on the traditional humility and humbleness and self-forgetfulness of women. And that is why women said almost everywhere, to begin with, that this is not the time, that we must wait.

By telling them the story of the picket line it was comparatively easy to make them see that liberty has never been won by waiting, by treading the path of submission, that it can only be won by agitation and pressure, that submission has always led to continued submission and subjection and defeat. They came to see this as we worked among them.

ANOTHER point came up, which I remember discussing last with the Governor of New Mexico. Governor Lindsay said he was in favor of woman suffrage, that he saw the national suffrage amendment was inevitable but that this was "not the time," that he was back of the President, that he was going to remain back of him, and that this agitation of ours was an embarrassment to the President and to the Government. I was aroused at this. I said at once to Governor Lindsay that that is not our problem. If our agitation for democracy is an embarrassment to the Government, it devolves upon the Government to remove it.

I pointed out to him how the Administration has dealt with other embarrassing situations that have developed since the war began. We found shipyard strikes taking place in Seattle and in San Francisco. There were strikes among the engineers and firemen in the steel yards at Gary, Indiana, as I went through there in September. There have been strikes among the copper miners in Arizona and among the telephone operators in San Francisco. And what happens when these strikes occur? Does the Government waste any time in calling these groups that are striking for shorter working hours, for better working conditions, for higher wages—does it waste a moment of time in calling these strikers disloyal and unpatriotic and an embarrassment? Does it put them in jail? No, it sends a member of the Federal Adjustment Board, of the Federal Labor Commission, it sends the Secretary of Labor himself, out to these Western states to deal with the strikers, to give hearings, to remove the embarrassment to the conduct of the war. And I think I made Governor Lindsay see quite clearly before I left him, just as we made other groups throughout the trip see this same thing, that if our agitation at this time is in the slightest way an embarrassment to the Government it can easily remove the difficulty by removing the grievance, and that this would take merely an hour of the time of Congress.

I FOUND less and less belief on the part of women voters that they are free women. I think the attitude of mind of women voters toward the national amendment, toward the incompleteness of their own state enfranchisement is developing rapidly. I know that one or two women, when I first reached Colorado, did say that they were free women because they could vote in their own state, but I know that women voters are doing more and more thinking for themselves. They realize that as long as the women of twelve states only are fully enfranchised and women are in effect, if not literally, classified with the insane and the drunkards and the criminals in thirty-six states, the women of twelve states are not free women. As long as that stigma is attached in anyway to the women of thirty-six states, or to one woman in any other state, that stigma is attached to the women of the twelve fully enfranchised states. They see that no woman can be fully free until all the women of this country are enfranchised and politically free.

I think that President Wilson's declaration to the New York suffragists did a good deal to make the women voters think in a different way about the national amendment. They are realizing more and more the impossibility of amending at least twenty state constitutions. I took great pleasure in pointing out to them that President Wilson when he was a professor of history, just a very few years ago at Princeton, wrote a good many text-books and that one of these text-books was called *The State*, which I used as a reference book in lectures on history that I gave in the University of Nevada; and that as a student of constitutional history, even though we had not taught him this fact, President Wilson knows that twenty state constitutions are practically impossible to amend.

But President Wilson, in his address to the New York suffragists said, in effect, that though he might still be clinging to a very traditional view, he thought each state should settle this question for itself, but he thought that it should be done quickly, immediately. President Wilson knows that the Legislature of Alabama meets only once in four years, yet he wants the Legislature of the state of Alabama to settle this question immediately for itself! In his own state of New Jersey when a constitutional amendment is once submitted and fails it cannot be resubmitted for five years; it cannot be resubmitted in New Jersey until 1920, and yet he wants his own state of New Jersey to settle this question immediately for itself. Women voters are doing more thinking along this line and they see the inconsistency and hypocrisy of the President's state by state position as regards the extension of suffrage to the women of the country.

THE legislative record of this last session of Congress has given them a good deal of food for thought. They can not believe that just because they have the right to vote within the borders of their own state they are free women. Legislation has been put through this war session of Congress, that has entered the very doors of their homes, that affects the food they eat, and when they shall eat it, that affects the clothes they wear, their incomes, the books and newspapers which they are allowed to read. Now that national law is affecting the lives and homes of every man and woman throughout the country, women voters are seeing the effect of these laws that were put through this last Congress upon their homes, upon themselves, upon their children and their children's children for generations to come. Beginning with the declaration of war message, going on to the espionage act, to the shipping bills, to the enlargement of the Army and Navy bills, to the war tax bills, the conscription act, the food administration acts, the trading with the enemy act, I used to ask them to study the vote in Congress upon these measures. I asked them what influence their one vote for their one Congressman which they were entitled to had upon the vote for these measures, no matter what side they took upon them.

They saw the justice of this viewpoint, that a nation which conscripts the sons and brothers of women by national act should enfranchise its women by national act, and that a President who declares for conscription of the sons and brothers of women by act of Congress, should, in justice to the women of the country, declare for the national suffrage amendment.

NOW, as to party government, I think they are seeing more and more the effect of party government and the way that we have to use party government in order to get the amendment through Congress. They see the tremendous power of the President, not so much as the President of the United States, as the Chief Executive, as the Ruler of the People, but as the leader of his party, which dominates this government today. They are reading the Congressional Record and they see how party government works through committees.

I always emphasized our non-partisan position to these audiences because of a point which came up in one of our Salt Lake meetings. I referred, according to one of the women in the audience, to President Wilson as a Democrat. She said she didn't think the Woman's Party was non-partisan, because I kept calling President Wilson a Democrat. I replied that I hoped she regarded that fact as no reflection upon President Wilson. It is always very important to make clear to women voters' audiences that if there were a Republican President and Republican Party in power in the House and Senate we would be holding the Republican President and then the Republican Party in power responsible just as we must hold the Democratic President and Party in power responsible for its action upon the national suffrage amendment.

They see that everything is in the hands of the President, as the head of the party in power that controls legislation and the conduct of legislation in Congress. They see that we are really not a government, ruled by the representatives of the people, as the text-books used to say, but that we are governed by the representatives of just half the people. By that I don't mean the men, I mean the representatives of the party in power, which happens to be the Democratic Party; that the Republicans virtually have not a thing to say about it.

IT was easy to make the whole thing concrete to them by showing the progress of the national amendment through this last session of Congress; how it was introduced early in April in both houses, and referred to the proper committees, to the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage and to the House Judiciary Committee; that it then became our problem, our duty, to lobby members of both those committees in order to get a speedy and favorable report; that going to the Senate Committee we found that there were nine members, with a majority of Democrats upon that committee, five Democrats and four Republicans, and a Democratic chairman, Senator Jones, of New Mexico. The Democratic majority on this committee had the power to control the action of the Committee, absolutely. I told them how we carried on a vigorous personal lobby of every member of this committee, getting women from every state in the Union that we could reach to come and see every member of it; how we carried on an insistent and vigorous nation-wide letter and telegram lobby upon every member of this committee to get a speedy and favorable report. We had every reason not only to think, but to know, that there were hundreds and thousands and hundreds of thousands of people, perhaps, millions, throughout the country demanding a report of that amendment.

We went to the chairman and asked him why the amendment was not reported. He said the Administration had not spoken, the Administration did not want this thing acted upon this session. Here was the single will of the President of the United States opposing the will of hundreds and thousands and millions of people throughout the country to have this important measure, dealing with the liberties of half the people of this country, brought out of committee, favorably reported and considered upon the floor of the Senate.

In the House the same situation developed in the Judiciary Committee, which had twenty-one members, twelve Democrats, nine Republicans, and a Democratic Chairman, Mr. Webb, of North Carolina. I told them of the letter that Mr. Hopkins received from Mr. Webb, that historic letter. Mr. Hopkins wrote urging a report and Mr. Webb replied to Mr. Hopkins in a letter which showed just how party government works. He said that the Democratic Party in caucus early in April had agreed that nothing but war legislation should be considered in this session of Congress, and such other measures as the President might from time to time indicate, that the Committee was ready to act and act quickly, if the President so desired, but that he had not yet said he considered national woman suffrage a war measure. Mr. Webb went on to say that we might be much better spending our time upon converting the President of the United States to the fact that suffrage should be considered a war measure, than wasting our time with this committee. It all goes back straight to the will of the President of the United States as regards acting upon this amendment.

They are seeing these things and they are thinking about these things and they are responding, in a very vigorous way to our appeal to bring pressure upon their congressmen, to bring pressure upon the President to put this amendment through this session of Congress.

WE can judge the response of the West from the fact that we stirred up the party in power considerably in some of these states. In the Northwest the head of the Democratic Woman's Bureau came to hold a meeting in Portland, Oregon, in the Public Library the night before we held our meeting. She had eighty people there and we had four hundred at our meeting the next night. She was called away from a Liberty Loan tour in the Southwest to come up to Portland to hold that meeting and then to go back over the route that we had just covered through the Northwestern states to make speeches to the women, to show that President Wilson's suffrage record was all that it should be.

We found other evidences of the fact that we bothered the Democratic Party. The Democratic National Committeeman in Portland, Oregon, Mr. H. M. Esterly, was greatly concerned over the Administration's treatment of the pickets. He wrote a letter to the President uttering a strong protest; he wrote a letter to the Secretary of the National Committee; and he wrote a letter to me, which he authorized me to publish. This has appeared in THE SUFFRAGIST. He said that he listened with shame and indignation to the account of the imprisonment of the pickets and that imprisoning honorable women was not only wrong but bad politics, as it was sure to alienate voters from the party practicing it.

In Boise, Idaho, we found that the Vice-President of the United States had spoken there the night before and had decided to stay over a day and hold another meeting at the very hour we held ours. We had an excellent meeting.

I WAS followed by secret service men for a good part of the way. They came to our meeting in Portland. I had a stenographer there to take notes in order to be prepared if they thought my remarks about the Administration were seditious, but the officers stamped out at the end of the meeting just as they had stamped in, and nothing happened.

In California the situation grew warmer and warmer, however. In San Francisco I know that the secret service people were active. But we held an excellent meeting in the Saint Francis Hotel and nothing happened. They tried to get a judge in Oakland to issue an injunction prohibiting the meeting, but it was not done and we held a most successful meeting there.

When I arrived in Los Angeles I was told before we had even been able to have breakfast, that a representative of the Department of Justice was waiting to see me. He said that he was Mr. Mills and that he had been sent by his chief in the Department of Justice there in Los Angeles. They had agreed on account of wires that had been received about my speech—I tried to find out which speech it was and where—that no meeting should be held in Los Angeles. I told him that we still had the right of free speech and free assembly in this country, and that he had no right, even as a member of the Department of Justice, to prevent a meeting. His only duty in the matter was to attend the meeting and to arrest me if I said anything seditious, after I had spoken. He tried to use his influence with the manager of the hotel to prevent the meeting, after he saw that we were determined to go on and hold it, but the manager of the hotel believed in free speech and the right of free assemblage, and we held one of the most thrilling meetings that took place on the whole journey through the West. There were over seven hundred women there; there were a lot of men there, too; and the secret service men, who were going about the corridor in the back of the ballroom while I was speaking, trying their best to break up the meeting.

A little group of Democratic women sat in the back, who were in constant touch with the secret service men. These men told them to come forward to make a motion at a certain time to interrupt me, and that they would back them up in the motion and would see that the meeting was adjourned.

I was telling the story of the pickets and the conditions in prison and the treatment of Miss Paul, when a woman stepped forward (This thing was getting over, and they thought it was time to stop it) and said: "Madame Chairman, in the name of President Wilson, I move that this meeting now adjourn."

I paused for just a moment at this interruption, but our chairman, Mrs. Baruch, refused to recognize the woman. Then came shouts of "Throw them out!"

We didn't want anything of that sort, of course. I went right on and we had absolute control of the meeting. At the same moment a secret service man stepped forward and said: "Miss Martin, you have attacked the President long enough; you have talked for over an hour; you must stop now." I said that I was merely telling facts; that President Wilson must stand upon his record and that I proposed to finish my speech. You can do anything when you have your audience with you—it was with us. I went on and finished the speech, and resolutions of protest went through with a big majority. It was a splendid meeting.

After it was over, the same secret service man stepped up to me, after working his way through the enthusiastic crowd, and said: "I understand you are going to make this same speech tomorrow in San Diego. I advise you not to do it." I told him that if he wished to have any further communication with me, he must present it in an official way, and that he could arrest me at San Diego, if I said anything seditious. I was tired of being followed about by that sort of whispering campaign, with nothing official or open about it.

In Arizona they followed us up. In Bisbee the chief of police called on me and told me we couldn't hold our meeting there. He said that he had reports about other meetings, that he knew we had certain things to say about President Wilson and that a street meeting would not be allowed to take place. I told him that there was no attack in any way upon President Wilson, that the speech was a mere recital of facts—but it appears that the worst attack you can make upon President Wilson and the Administration is to tell the facts. We held our meeting that night at the hotel in Bisbee.

AS to the present situation and the future, I think there is every possibility that the party in power is going to put through the amendment at this session of Congress. I cannot believe that the Democrats will be short-sighted enough to compel us to go into another election campaign. In view of the war problems it would be too complicated. This is a troublesome matter that they have to get rid of, this agitation for the national suffrage amendment. They know, with 8,000,000 women, or more, voting in congressional elections, that national suffrage will be the deciding factor in the next election, that we have the situation in our own hands. We have the numbers and the spirit among the women voters.

The women voters are responding in increasing numbers, more and more firmly, on behalf of the national suffrage amendment. If unhappily the National Woman's Party has to go into another campaign, it will be a different campaign from the last one. Then we had to go out and appeal to the women voters: now women voters are demanding the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment, not only as a measure of justice to the disfranchised women of the country, but as a measure of protection to themselves. This is the most hopeful factor in the situation that lies before us.

The Picket

By John D. Barry

FOR one who, for years, has lived in a state that, as we say, "grants" equal suffrage to women, it is amusing to hear the talk of those benighted Americans that still consider political equality something to be scorned and resisted.

Some of them become indignant when they speak of the picketing done by the women in Washington. They regard it as "bullying."

Well, in a way, they are right. Picketing has very unpleasant aspects. It would obviously be bullying if it were not resistance to bullying. It has taken the women a great many years to resist the political bullying they have endured.

One woman, an anti-suffragist, has denounced those picketing women as "unladylike" and "vulgar." Their behavior is not such as the old-fashioned lady could approve. And it is what is often called vulgar. But there are worse things in the world than vulgarity. One is tyranny. Wars are not fought against vulgarity. But many a war has been fought against tyranny, including the present war between the United States and Germany.

HAVE the women really gained anything by their belligerent methods? They have. They have seen public sentiment changing in their favor. Even the President has become more friendly and conciliatory.

He has been placed in a position of singular awkwardness. Some of the women arrested for picketing were either his personal friends or friends of his friends. Some of them were members of prominent families. Their prominence made the situation very distressing. It is almost intolerable to think of prominent people in jail, associated with people not at all prominent. And refined, highly cultivated women, too.

I recently talked with one of these women who were pardoned by the President a few weeks ago. As a member of a prominent family, she had led the kind of life known as "sheltered." But, though she has been sheltered from privation, though she has always had comforts and luxuries, she had not been sheltered from ideas.

She is a fine, self-respecting, frank-eyed, outspoken young woman; but, in her family, she is like the ugly duckling. They don't say, as old-fashioned people used to do, that they can't understand where she gets those ideas. They know. She gets them from books by such writers as Shaw, Wells, Galsworthy, Dr. Edward T. Devine and Jane Addams; from such periodicals as *The Survey, Pearson's, The Masses, The New Republic* and *The Literary Digest.* She also gets them from other women like herself and from men who are doing things in the world, making trouble, for the most part.

She told me that she and her colleagues were furious when, after long parleying on the part of the authorities, President Wilson finally sent the pardon. The women actually wanted to stay in prison and serve their sentences. But they were told that if they didn't go they would be put out. Who ever heard of such a situation, making the law ridiculous, taking all the majesty out of it?

"Did you find the experience interesting?" I asked.

"It was very unpleasant," she replied, quietly. "We thought we ought to be treated as political offenders. But they put us in prison clothes and they set us to work at sewing with some of the vilest kinds of women. We didn't mind their being vile so much. But we did mind their being diseased. We were afraid of being infected."

"How was the food?"

"Dreadful. But we could get along."

When this girl went home she was received with tears by her family. They expected her to go to bed at once and to be nursed. But she went about her affairs as usual, thinner but otherwise the same as she had been before.

Meeting her reminded me of a saying often on the lips of a man who has had two wives: "It's a mistake to think of women as weak, delicate creatures. They are not. They are built to stand hardships."

WE are changing our ideas about women. And they are changing their ideas about themselves.

Soon we shall wonder that there should have been such a struggle on political equality. It will seem unreal.

Meanwhile, the women will be marching on toward the juster, humaner, happier world that we are all more or less vaguely looking forward to, the world that the mass of men of the past derided as chimerical.—*From the Boston Herald and Journal, October 10.*

South Carolina Women Join National Woman's Party

THAT Southern women in increasing numbers are putting their forces into the active fight for federal suffrage was proved again on December 4, as the past months have so often proved it, when many members of the Charleston Equal Suffrage League formed the First Congressional District branch of the South Carolina branch of the Woman's Party.

The question of turning its organization over to the Woman's Party, put up to the Charleston Equal Suffrage League by some of the members who felt that the old educational method of working for suffrage is out-grown brought out how strongly the career of the National Woman's Party has taken hold of the imaginations of Southern women and with what keen political vision they are joining it. Miss Susan P. Frost, president of the League since its formation, explained her support of the young and virile branch of the suffrage movement in this country, which brought the suffrage question to Washington and planted it before the Administration, enlisted the voting women as a lever on Congress, and in five years made the amendment a foremost political issue. The resolution for changing the organization drew a close vote, but was lost, a two-thirds vote being needed.

AT once the league members in favor of the change withdrew from the League and formed the First Congressional District Branch. Miss Frost, president of the League, and Miss Carrie Pollitzer, secretary, resigned from the Franchise League for this purpose. The organization meeting was held that same evening. Officers were elected, and a telegram sent President Wilson and Representative Richard Whaley telling them of the new Woman's Party branch and asking their support for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

These officers were elected: Miss Susan P. Frost, chairman; Mrs. Edward McIver, first vice-chairman; Miss Marie Baker, second vice chairman; Mrs. A. Johnston Buist, recording secretary; Miss Rachel Whaley Hanckel, corresponding secretary; Miss Marianne Paul, treasurer.

After Miss Susan P. Frost took the chair she said, "I am proud that we, as the First Congressional District branch of the South Carolina branch of the National Woman's Party, will be able to lend our moral support to those courageous Washington women who have worked steadfastly for suffrage, headed straight for an ideal. They have kept the clear vision of suffrage throughout, and have worked with singleness of purpose for the passage of a federal amendment enfranchising all American women. It is a privilege to be identified with them and to call ourselves members of the South Carolina branch of the National Woman's Party."

Among the many representative Charleston women in the new organization are Miss Estelle McBee, Mrs. R. Dewar Bacot, Miss Sophie Brown, Mrs. Charles Simmons, Mrs. Belmer, Mrs. Meyer Frank, Mrs. Ansley D. Cohen, Mrs. W. H. Hanckel, Miss Mabel L. Pollizer, Miss Sadie Workman, Miss Nina Ottolengui, Miss Wilhelmina Belmer, Mrs. Harry Boggs, Mrs. C. C. Grimke, Mrs. Bentham Simons, Miss Anita L. Pollitzer.

Miss Frost was elected one of the five vice-chairmen of the National Advisory Council of the Woman's Party, which organized at the Advisory Council Conference held at Headquarters in December.

Solidarity

By Paula Jacobi

Speech Made at Dinner in Honor of Picket Prisoners, December 8

IT WAS two days before Thanksgiving. We were to go out for a walk in the prison yard, when the matron arbitrarily announced, "You'll have to stay out two hours. If you go out, you stay out." We concluded that air was essential and trusted to the gods to get back. After about fifteen minutes we knocked at the barred doors and secured admission. As we reached our tier of the cage we saw Miss Burns standing at one side of the long table and a group of intense, expectant pickets who had not gone out were around her. We hurried to them and in a moment gathered that a court order had been received dismissing some of us from jail!

What did it mean? Miss Burns' face was troubled as she tried to grasp the situation. Why were some of us freed and others detained? Was the order legitimate? Were we to be spirited back to the horrors of Occoquan, where, under the publicity we had given his treatment, Whittaker would be more vicious in his revenge than he had yet been? Did the dismissal from jail mean capitulation to the hunger-strikers' effort to force the authorities to recognize us as political prisoners?

MY heart beat so violently it actually hurt. Up to this time I had felt comparatively strong, but at this moment—after the repeated picketing—after the farce of the trials—after the demoralizing night in the detention house—after the exhausting day of waiting in court to learn the final decision, and the unspeakable ride in the Black Maria—the horror of Whittaker's Sadistic orgy at Occoquan, the uncertainty of his next move there—after the excitement of the trial at Alexandria and the offer and refusal of our freedom there—and the final deportation to the Washington jail with its negro prostitutes and suffrage prisoners separated by only thin partitions—after seven and a half days of hunger-striking at Occoquan, broken only on threat of the Occoquan authorities to detain us from the Alexandria trial, and three days continuation of this strike at the jail, when the moment of forcible feeding was imminent, when the night before I was lying faint on the narrow prison cot and my cell companion had whispered, "Don't get frightened—that was a mouse in the corner of the cell a moment ago, but it's run away," and I languidly answered, "It must have known how hungry we are"—not at any of these moments had I quailed, but now it had arrived—breaking, devastating—the doors were to be open—we were to be free—I would escape honorably!

I looked at Lucy Burns' face.

"How can we go and leave anyone behind?" She scarcely breathed the words but I felt the doors closing about me.

"How can we tell where Alice Paul and Rose Winslow are? We must stand together."

The doors had closed again. My fate was sealed. We had felt a moment ago we could go no further. Now through Miss Burns' inspiration we again stood together prepared to see it through. The spirit of the National Woman's Party had conquered. The solidarity of these women gathered from the farthest corners of the Union—women who had never known each other before—they now stood together in the closest unity for a common cause.

"How do we know where Alice Paul is?" reiterated Miss Burns to the attendant.

"She is turned out of the hospital just as you're turned out of the jail," the woman answered.

BUT we weren't turned out. We sat on our suit-cases and waited. We weren't turned out until we saw Miss Amidon, who had come from our Headquarters, and until we knew the court order was authentic and that Miss Paul and all the other hunger-strikers were free. The recalcitrant ones, those which were a problem and which the authorities didn't know what to do with, were free; the rest of our prisoners were to be dismissed the following day!

This was the last admission that the authorities did not know how to deal with the situation any more than they did when they gave us three days, or thirty days, or six months for the same act. Under no statute could it be called an offense.

So we went forth and a day later we were all outside the jail, but more than ever we realized that we were not free.

National Party Tours New England and Middle West Before the Vote

INTO the week before the tenth of January, when the vote on the amendment will probably be taken, the National Woman's Party will crowd as many meetings as possible to stir the country further to the crisis for suffrage, and will bring all possible pressure on Congress from every state in the Union.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, national press chairman of the Party, sets out from headquarters this week for a tour of the Middle West. She speaks in Dayton, Ohio, on January 4th, at a meeting arranged by the Ohio state chairman, Mrs. Valentine Winters; and in Chicago on the 5th, where Miss Ella Abeel, Illinois chairman, is in charge of arrangements.

In Des Moines, Iowa, where Miss Clara Louise Rowe, national organizer, has been at work with the state branch of the Party since the middle of December, Mrs. Baker will speak at a meeting on the evening of the 7th; and a state conference will follow the next morning. While in Des Moines Mrs. Baker will speak also at the University Chapel, and at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce. On the 9th at a meeting and conference in Sioux City, Mrs. Baker will sum up for Iowa women the campaign for the amendment that this session of Congress is bringing to a crisis.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker with Two of Her Sons, Officers in Army and Navy

Two days later, on the 11th, Mrs. Baker will stop in Detroit for a meeting of Michigan women arranged by Mrs. J. Nelson Whittemore, Michigan state chairman, ending here her Middle Western campaign among the women whose enthusiasm for national suffrage is steadily mounting.

DURING this week Miss Mabel Vernon, secretary of the Woman's Party, will travel through all the New England states for a last rally of federal suffrage support before the vote is taken.

On the third a meeting has been arranged in Providence, Rhode Island, by Miss Mildred Glines, state chairman. Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, member of the national advisory council from Connecticut, will speak as well. After a day in New York for the Carnegie Hall meeting, Miss Vernon will go to Portland, Maine, where Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse is in charge of arrangements; on the 6th she will speak in Vermont; on the 7th in Portsmouth, New Hampshire; on the 8th in Boston; and on the 9th in Hartford, Connecticut.

THE Wisconsin branch under the chairmanship of Miss Ada James, is actively at work in many parts of the state to arouse public feeling during these last two weeks. A national organizer will go out from headquarters to help them. In Washington Miss Mary Burt Messer, of Menomie, Wisconsin, has been lobbying all the congressmen from the state. Miss Messer, formerly an organizer for the New York Woman Suffrage Party, will help in the state work when she goes back and will organize a Congressional District branch in Menomie.

COLORADO is hard at work making the solid support of its delegation in Congress for the amendment count and bringing pressure to bear on its men to work in Congress for a big victory. Mrs. Bertha Fowler, state chairman, and Dr. Spencer, released picket prisoner, are planning meetings throughout the state. Miss Alice Henkle, national organizer, will spend three months from the first of the year doing intensive work in Denver, under Dr. Margaret Long, First Congressional District chairman. The Colorado branch has raised the money for this work. Utah, too, has raised money to pay for an organizer from the first of the year. And Massachusetts will have Miss Ruth Small as executive secretary in charge of its headquarters in Boston, and Miss Iris Calderhead, national organizer, at work through the state.

IN Maryland Miss Gladys Greiner and Miss Lucy Branham, national organizers, are working and speaking in the district of Representative Mudd, Republican, to crystallize suffrage support and prove to him that his constituents want the amendment. They are hopeful of winning his support before the vote is taken.

The Pennsylvania branch has started monthly luncheons and meetings to keep its members in closest touch with the legislative situation this important winter. The luncheons will be held in the Art Alliance—the first on January 12th, at which the speaker will be Miss Anne Martin. The chairman of the committee of arrangements for these meetings is Miss Harriet Dulles; and Miss Mary Ingham and Miss Caroline Katzenstein are its members.

EVERYWHERE the pickets who have gone out from Washington after serving prison sentences are carrying the story of the suffrage situation more and more widely over the country and arousing stronger and stronger feeling for the passage of the amendment in this session of Congress. The amazement and indignation they have aroused with the facts in liberty-loving people everywhere has had an enormous effect in forcing the Administration to the steps it has already taken. This factor in the situation will not be allowed to die down until the amendment is put through Congress.

On January 4th in Carnegie Hall, New York City, a great picket mass meeting will rally suffrage support in New York before the vote is taken. Miss Lucy Burns will be chairman of this meeting, at which Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Miss Maud Younger, Miss Mabel Vernon, Miss Rose Winslow and Mr. Dudley Field Malone will speak.

Comments of the Press

They Know It

THE record which Representatives and Senators shall make in the present session of the United States Congress will have a great deal to do with the political complexion and personnel of the succeeding Congress. Next November a full House of Representatives and thirty Senators are to be elected. The last session of the present Congress will not begin until a month after the election in 1918, so that partisan, as well as individual, claims on the favor of the electorate will have to be based on the achievements of the next few months in the national legislature.—*Christian Science Monitor, December 15.*

From the West

STATE by state the women have won twelve states for full suffrage. Thirty-six remain to be won in which there is either partial suffrage or none at all. These thirty-six should be swept into a union of enfranchised men and women by national amendment.

Full suffrage for all the states is inevitable in time. Nobody any longer doubts the ultimate victory of the cause throughout America. Opposition is now the mere struggle of a rear guard of reactionaries covering a retreat.

It is unfair to ask that the women shall continue this state-by-state warfare for justice. It is an unreasonable demand for the exercise of herculean efforts at immense cost. The New York campaign, that ended in victory, was made at an expense of $700,000. There are better uses for that money now, better uses for the energy and time which cannot be calculated in dollars, than fighting battles against stubborn prejudice, intrenched vice and the dying liquor traffic for a piecemeal victory that an enlightened nation should concede without further argument.—*Denver (Colorado) Rocky Mountain News.*

How the Wind Blows

MEMBERS of Congress who used to dodge into their committee rooms when they saw a suffrage lobbyist in the distance stopped members of the Woman's Party in the corridors of the Capitol today to assure them that suffrage was going to pass.

Senator Wadsworth seems to be the only member of the New York delegation who intends to vote against the suffrage amendment when it reaches the Senate, and, according to Miss Margaret Whittemore, of Detroit, who interviewed him today, he does not look upon the deed or its effect on his political future in New York with unmixed feelings.

"He looked rather green over it, but he said he was opposed," Miss Whittemore reported when she returned from the Capitol to the suffrage headquarters.

Among the senators who have returned to Washington converted to the federal amendment are Vardaman, of Mississippi, and Gore, of Oklahoma. Members who voted "no" in 1915 are noncommittal now, heartily in favor, or "favorably inclined."

"A gentleman from Missouri met me in the hall," reported Mrs. John Rogers, of New York, "and took the trouble to stop and tell me he was pretty sure we'd have the Missouri delegation with us."—*Philadelphia North American, Dec. 2.*

Free and Equal

ON November 6, 1917, the men of New York state, by ballot, agreed that the women of this state had the right to vote on all issues, on a basis of absolute equality with other enfranchised adult citizens. With one bold and noble motion of their voting arm, they doubled the free population of this spectacular state.

Hencefore in the Empire State not only "all *men* are born free and equal," so are all *women!*

Ignorance retreats a step!

There's a sort of backwoods holier-than-thou obligation, self-acknowledged by other states, that requires they keep ahead of Tammanyized New York in all wholesome reforms. A Constitutional Amendment for a Free America, giving to women of ALL states the vote, cannot be denied now!

There's no need for further discussion. Already we have too widely advertised our ignominy and backwardness. A courageous and sensible Congress will proceed to act.—*The Roycroft, December.*

The Pickets' Message

THE picketing women have stood at the gates for a year advertising a great campaign for Liberty.

They advocate the enfranchisement of American women by the direct, efficient and economical way—by the federal suffrage amendment.

They have not come hastily to this point. The federal suffrage amendment has lain in Congress since 1875.

To successfully carry a constitutional amendment, public opinion must be crystalized and appeal must be made to the direct powers. The women have aroused the attention of the country at a time when suffrage was a dead issue. They have carried the message to Garcia.

They have done nothing unseemly and have committed no offense against dignity and good taste. Their action and appearance are beautiful and dignified. They have dramatized woman's appeal for liberty. A noted architect has said that marble groups of women bearing banners must take the place of the living women when the appeal has passed into history. Standing quietly before the gates, holding their banners, they stir the hearts of thinking men. As one writer has said, "The Washington pickets seem to me to embody the spiritual principle which has been responsible for every great advance in civilization."—*Jane, in The Illustrated Buffalo Express, November 25, 1917.*

Prospects for the Amendment

THE sudden and unexpected release from jail of all the women who were imprisoned in Washington for the "crime" of having picketed the White House, has caused all the friends of suffrage to feel that the prospects for the passage of the federal amendment have grown considerably brighter. It appears as if the opposition of the government is broken, and tyrannical methods of repression are to be abandoned.—*New York Call, Dec. 1.*

Punishment of the Pickets

IT is surely a bad portent for any government when the punishments it inflicts cease to be a disgrace to its citizens and become an honor. The whole course of history shows that such punishments are useless for repression and that they recoil with tenfold force on the government which imposes them.—*Hartford (Conn.) Globe, Dec. 16.*

Word from the Congresswoman

MISS Rankin, speaking of the federal amendment, said: "It has been reported out of the Judiciary Committee without recommendation with a minority report in favor of the passage. We know we have a majority in Congress, and I believe we have a two-thirds majority, and that it will pass in January. The wets will vote for suffrage in order to punish the South, and all those men who have to go to the women for their votes, the Congressmen from the West and the Congressmen from New York, are bound to vote for it."—*New York Evening Post, December 17.*

Style
Simple Elegance
Strict Reliability
1306 Walnut St. STONE Philadelphia

ROSE VALLEY SANITARIUM
MEDIA, PENNA.
"In a valley that's really a hill" near Philadelphia. Beautiful location where health-building is a joy to the weary and ill!
OSTEOPATHY for adjustment, and NATURE CURE methods for every-day living. Booklet on request
RUTH DEETER, D. O., Physician-in-Charge

TELEPHONE MAIN 861
Brentano's
Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers
F AND TWELFTH STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison
Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co. Washington, D. C.
Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peat & Company

$300,000.00 RAISED FOR SECURING PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT—CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ANOTHER $100,000.00

List of Contributions from December 14 Through December 20, 1917

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:	
Mrs. G. Brown Miller	$ 9.00
Mrs. Henry Atwater	5.00
Per New Jersey Branch:	
Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins	2,000.00
Per Utah Branch:	
Mrs. T. L. Holman	5.00
Miss Alta Bean	5.00
Mrs. Jeanette Hyde	5.00
Mr. Walter Lewis	5.00
Judge W. H. Dickson	10.00
Mrs. C. E. Allen	10.00
Dr. W. R. Tyndale	10.00
Mrs. John F. Cowan	10.00
Miss Romaine S. Peter	10.00
L. T.	10.00
Anon	25.00
Mrs. Isabella B. Bond	50.00
Mrs. Agnes Spencer Moses	1.00
Mrs. Sallie Ginns	10.00
Mrs. Liliah B. Gray	5.00
Miss Amy R. Jungling	10.00
A Friend from Arkansas	5.00
W. C. Brook & Co.	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Speakman	10.00
Miss M. Maude Paden	5.00
Mr. Harry W. Weinberger	12.00
Mr. Shippen Lewis	25.00
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	5.00
Miss May E. Dabney	5.00
Mr. B. L. Gershanick	5.00
Miss Gertrude Phillips	2.00
Miss Louise Park	1.00
Miss Mary Elizabeth Martin	5.00
Miss Adelaide Kelton	10.00
Mrs. Eva S. Evans	5.00
Mrs. Robert Walker	25.00
Dr. Isabel Fowler	1.00
In honor of a Quaker ancester, three times in jail for attending Friends' Meeting in Dolgelly, Wales	5.00
Mrs. Francis Heney	10.00
Mrs. Messer	10.00
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood	250.00
Mrs. Gertrude H. Cuthbert	150.00
Miss Fanny T. Cochran	500.00
Miss Mary Burnham	250.00
Miss Fanny S. H. Hall	5.00
Meyer Davis' Band	20.00
Miss Cora E. Decker	25.00
Mrs. Mary Church Terrell	5.00
Mrs. Lilian Edson Baldwin	10.00
Miss Lucy Burns	16.20
Collections	9.85
Membership Fees	16.50
Sale of Tickets	12.00
Total collected by National Headquarters	$ 3,615.55
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$288,188.50
Total collected by National Headquarters through Dec. 20, 1917	$291,804.05

Contributions Made to Pennsylvania Headquarters:

Collection, Bellevue-Stratford Meeting	$ 118.92
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Herold	50.00
Collection, Hotel Walton	11.70
Miss Elizabeth J. Kennedy	1.00
Mrs. Franklin S. Edmonds	25.00
Miss Cora Crawford	2.00
Miss Martha Davis	26.00
Mrs. Perit Dulles	10.00
Mr. William B. Gold	2.00
Supplee and Gilday	5.00
Miss Margaret K. Kelly	25.00
Mrs. Henry Justice	50.00
Miss Mary Winsor	5.00
Mr. John W. Schell	10.00
Mrs. John W. Schell	20.00
Miss Ellen Winsor	5.00
Mrs. James D. Winsor	5.00
Miss Margaret Shearman	10.00
Mr. Nathaniel Richardson	5.00
Mr. Charles Z. Klauder	25.00
Mrs. G. Von Horvath	1.00
Miss Victoria Ansell	1.00
Miss Ella Riegel	10.00
Mrs. Henry C. Davis	10.00
Miss Ethel Rupert	5.00
Mrs. Aroson	5.00
Miss Mary Ingham	10.26
Miss Dorothea de Schweintz	5.00
Mrs. Glenn O. Martin	1.00
Mrs. K. G. Halligan	10.00
Miss Mary E. Bakewell	5.00
Mrs. James Graham	5.00
Miss M. S. Wittnauer	25.00
Miss Mary Burnham	235.00
Miss Anna K. Stimson	110.00
Mrs. William M. Beekley	10.00
Miss Marion Mott	25.00
Miss Christine Doyle	6.75
Dr. Neva R. Deardorff	1.00
Miss Fanny Travis Cochran	25.00
Miss Louise Lewis	55.00
Mrs. George F. Stradling	35.00
Dr. Frances C. VanGasken	25.00
Mrs. Thomas Greaves	5.00
Miss A. Janseen	10.00
	$ 1,047.63

Contributions Made to Utah Headquarters:

Mrs. E. M. Garnett	25.00
Mrs. E. E. Jenkins	25.00
Mrs. Joseph Georghegan	10.00
Mrs. Sarah E. Cutler	25.00
Mrs. H. H. Lawson	1.00
Collection at Luncheon	16.00
Collection at Evening Meeting	6.00
Mr. E. E. Jenkins	10.00
	$ 118.00
Total collected by Branches	$ 1,165.63
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	$ 41,607.79
Total collected by Branches through Dec. 20, 1917	$ 42,773.42
Grand Total	$334,577.47
Deduction:	
Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters	$ 2,261.00
Grand Net Total	$334,577.47

WOMEN KHAKI CLOTHING

Norfolk Jackets	$3.75
Riding Coats	6.00
Riding Breeches	3.25
Walking Skirts	3.50
Divided Skirts	5.00
Leggins	1.50
Hats	1.00

1331 F St. N. W.
MEYER MILITARY SHOPS

SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc

1510 H Street N.W.
Washington, D. C.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Cincinnati Duluth, Minn.

Fifth Ave. and 46th St.
New York

SUITS COATS BLOUSES NOVELTIES MILLINERY GOWNS WRAPS FURS

FREE MASS MEETING

A Rally Before the Amendment Vote
Suffrage Prisoners Will Speak

CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK CITY

Friday Evening, January 4, at 8:30

Chairman
MISS LUCY BURNS

Speakers
MRS. HARVEY WILEY — MISS MABEL VERNON
MISS MAUDE YOUNGER — MISS ROSE WINSLOW
DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, Former Collector of the Port of New York

97 PICKET PRISONERS ON THE PLATFORM

WEST END TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000
Receives Deposits
Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent
Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks
Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages
Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.
Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

Stone
1220 and 1222 Walnut St.
"Style without Extravagance" Philadelphia

NEW YEAR PRINTING
STYLISH — NEAT — COMPLETE
Just the Thing in Ink and Paper
PHONE MAIN 4250
Columbian Printing Company, Inc.
[illegible] Fourteenth Street N. W.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

Circulation Manager, Miss May Condon

Circulation Committee

Miss Nettie Blasing, *Minnesota*
Mrs. Alice Cosu, *Louisiana*
Mrs. Charlotte Dinwiddie, *Colorado*
Miss Edna Griffith, *Portland, Oregon*
Mrs. Josephine Kempt Linton, *Illinois*
Mrs. Neff K. Iron, *Idaho*
Mrs. Ruby Koenig, *Connecticut*
Miss Marion May, *New York*
Mrs. A. M. A. Pickler, *South Dakota*
Mrs. Percy Read, *Virginia*
Miss Blanche Robbins, *Iowa*
Mrs. Abram J. Rose, *New Jersey*
Miss Helen Scott, *Maryland*
Mrs. R. N. Scott, *North Carolina*
Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, *Massachusetts*
Mrs. M. B. Spellman, *Indiana*
Mrs. Frank Stirlith, *Delaware*
Miss Eliza Tonks, *District of Columbia*
Mrs. James Whittemore, *Michigan*
Mrs. Neuton Wing, *Georgia*
Miss Louise C. Young, *Texas*

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 22, 1917

Mrs. Myra R. Willer	1
Mrs. Florence B. Hilles	3
Mrs. Anna Buck	1
Mrs. Spellman	1
Miss Clara L. Rowe	1
Mrs. Agnes Chase	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	7
Mrs. Ida Gray Scott	1
Miss Margaret Whittemore	3
Miss Mary L. Blasing	3
Miss Nettie G. Blasing	1
Miss Mildred Glines	1
Miss Elsie Wedler	4
Miss Elizabeth Morot	1
Miss Lavinia Dock	1
Miss Jean Jennings	1
Mrs. R. A. Small	1
Mrs. G. W. Phelps	2
Miss Hazel Hunkins	1
Miss Julia Emory	4
Miss V. Van Allmen	1
Miss G. A. Needham	1
Miss Cora Week	3
Mrs. A. H. Bright	5
Mrs. C. M. Smith	1
Mrs. Martinette	1
Mrs. A. N. Biem	2
Miss Marion May	2
Miss Mable Vernon	4
Miss Anne Martin	1
Mrs. Clara S. Wolfe	1
Mrs. C. H. Adler	1
Mrs. Milton Schaffuer	1
Miss Gratia S. Erickson	1
Miss Cora Crawford	1
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis	1
Miss Nina Samorodin	1
Miss M. G. Fendall	1
Miss Edith Porcher	1
Mrs. Victor duPont	1
Mrs. James Rector	1
Mrs. A. J. Rose	1
To	72

Open Daily 9.00 a. m. to 5.45 p. m.
"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.

EXTRA!
This Week!
6 BIG SALES
Offering Extraordinary SAVINGS in
MILLINERY
WINTER COATS SHOES
FURS SILKS
DRESSES
Read the price news in the daily papers

WE DO ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
Quick Service Reasonable Prices
Hayworth Publishing House
Phone Main 1062 636 G Street N. W.

TELEPHONE MAIN 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

Established 1904
HARVEY A. STROUD
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
2103 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Specialize on EYE COMFORT SYSTEM of Lighting in Old or New Installation. Anything else Electrical, I AM ON THE JOB. Just Write, Call or Telephone
DIAMOND 132